Theory of Computation, CSCI 438, Spring 2022Exam 3, April 13Name

Essay Questions

(15 pts.)

Definitions

1. State the Church-Turing Thesis.

(5 pts.)

2. Give the format in which we will be writing algorithms in this class **and** what restrictions exist for this formalism. (We started completely defining machines, regular expressions and grammars. However, from now on we will be giving formalisms at a higher level.) (10 pts.)

Problem Solving

- 1. Can a Turing Machine ever write the blank sysmbol onto its tape? (3 pts.)
- 2. Can the tape alphabet Γ be the same as the input alphabet Σ ? Explain why or why not. (3 pts.)

3. Can a Turing Machine's head ever be in the same location in two successive steps? Explain why or why not. (3 pts.)

4. Can a Turing Machine contain only a single state? Explain why or why not. (3 pts.)

5. Draw a sample tape, containing symbols, and state transitions, that demonstrates that a Turing Machine can loop forever. (3 pts.)

- 6. Define a Turing machine that places a \$ onto the front of a tape, shifting all non-blank symbols one position to the right, returning the read/write head to the position one place to the right of the \$.
 - Let the language alphabet be Σ={a, b, c} and the tape alphabet be Γ={a, b, c, \$, _}.
 - Define this machine completely. That is, give a high-level and detailed plan, and the TM itself.

High-level plan:

(5 pts.)

(5 pts.)

Detailed plan:

Turing machine:

(5 pts.)

7. Consider a machine that is similar to a TM but has three possible moves, left, right or stay. Call such a machine a TM_{Stay} . Prove that a language is Turing-recognizable iff some Turing machine with stays recognizes it. (10 pts.)

8. Give a context-free grammar for the set of strings over the alphabet {a, b} that has twice as many a's as b's. (10 pts.)

9. Define a push-down automaton (PDA) for the language L below , on $\Sigma = \{0,1\}$: L = $\{0^n 0^{2n} | n \ge 0\}$. (10 pts.)

Plan:

Machine (PDA):

10. Consider the language $L = \{w \mid n_a(w) \le n_b(w) \le n_c(w)\}$. Prove that L is context-free by creating a PDA or context-free grammar for it, or use the pumping lemma for context-free languages to prove that L is not context free. (10 pts.)